TRAP SET BY YANKS

Boches Encircled Despite Hot Fire and Stormed on All Sides in Final Attack.

NEW VALOR RECORD MADE

German Shell Falls Among 187 Prisoners, Kills Five and Wounds Scores.

By the Associated Press

Were outfought.
Ethemy machine guns proved a terrible barrier to the progress of the Americans, but it was not enough. And when all was over the Germans un-wittingly added a final touch of tragedy when they dropped a high explosive shell into the midst of 187 prisoners that the Americans had removed to the rear. Five German captives were killed and scores were terribly wounded.

When the objective of Gen. Pershing's men.

men the objective of Gen. Pershing's men. That particular cave had been used as a division headquarters by the to encircle them. Germans and the completely to encircle them.

The mopping up of the town and positions immediately adjacent to it netted the Americans 225 prisoners. The German dead have not been counted. The number is big.

Two days ago American patrols were in Juvigny and a mile and a half beyond it. The retention of the town was assumed, but the Germans were not exhausted and their determination to contest the advance of the new enemy who had appeared resulted in the repetition of the experiences of certain American divisions north of the River Marne, when town after town passed back and forth sasumed, but the Germaniation to hausted and their determination to had appeared resulted in the repetition of the experiences of certain American divisions north of the River Marne, when town after town passed back and forth hefore the Germans were definitely hefore the Germans were definitely an American an American an American an American an American an arrection and a stretcher, was a young-

Germans were not content to merely resist. It was learned they were concentrating a force in Juvigny and the Americans prepared to resist a counter wattack.

Gas are now adept in handling their gas masks.

Thirty prisoners were accounted for by Sergeant S. B. Leschinsky of Milwaukee in the capture of Juvigny by the

little town, already hardly more than a he was. mass of ruins clinging to one side of a

erved to evacuate the place and an aviator who flew over the position and they resisted. The sergeant and his own who was the first airman who was not men made their way back to headquarfired upon while engaged in reconnaisters with thirty prisoners. (The two sance operations reported that he had officers presumably were shot.)

roved to be big nests of machine guns with supporting machine guns in the positions near by.

ositions near by.

The Americans now settled down to heartbreaking struggle. The men dug n, advancing one line after another.

The soldiers were strung out in open The soldiers were strung out in open order, offering as slight a mark as possible, but the machine guns had do their work. They had slowed up the

men who had jumped their line forward in a remarkable brief interval Thursday were forced to accept the situation and to dig and crawl and fight their way forward; but neither they, company commanders nor field officers appeared to doubt the

Advancing in Pace of Fire. From their hastily dug pits to shell have fallen. The Germ

of them again dug in. Other men scrambled over the ground while the

Two miles to the rear of the fighting infantry was an American commanding officer and his staff, intent not only on wresting valued positions from the enof his own men. Fully realizing the probable efficacy of the German artillery and machine guns, it was planned to encircle the objective.

An order was given to the artillery to cease firing on that region because of Troops Instructed to Use Large the adsanced positions which the infantry had been asked to take.

The principal nearby support posi-tion for the Germans in Juvigny was the hill to the north. On it were concealed numbers of machine guns, but the Amer ican left wing succeeded in worming a line between it and the town, and from the other side there had been sent forward to a line beyond the objective an-other lot of troops, who came in con-tact with the first detachments at a munication a German expert described

brief moment, evidently rendered an in-accurate report, for soon after his mo-mentary appearance there began falling. mentary appearance there began falling, to the astonishment of the Americans and doubtless to the defenders of the town, German shells.

Once the enveloping movement had been consummated the little place was taken by assault. There had been sent forward another attacking party in the direction where the consummated the little place was

direction where the enemy was expected, but they, too, succeeded in spite of a terrible fire from machine guns. The plan was for them to arrive from the west at the same time as other troops appeared from the east and to close fn. They did.

From their dugout positions they had vice since 1914 and through them into the Couroune Wood. Again they were subjected to a grilling fire but they kept on until they were at the edge of the village and ten minutes later they took a hand in "mopping up."

There was not a great amount of hand to hand fighting, bowever. The

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AISNE
FRONT, Aug. 31 (delayed)—Juvigny, the rulins of a village north of Soissons that the Germans fought so desperately to retain, is now well within the American lines. It was taken late Friday, but not until now has the publication of details into the place. It was learned after-ward that the Germans had used the cave as a refuge when the fire of the of its capture been permitted.

The Americans consolidated their pocave as a refuge when the fire of the sitions to the east of Juvigny last night. Americans became too hot, reappearing

sitions to the east of Juvigny last night, and to-night after making further progress during the day they control the gone considerably in advance of the village. The American artillery dominates the country for many miles to the east and the Germans apparently have been left with slight chance of effective resistance until they reach the broken terrain around Neuville.

The extension of the line through Juvigny was a dramatic addition to the aiready brilliant record of the division that accomplished it. The German officers were outmanœuvred and their men were outfought.

Americans became too hot, reappearing to man the guns when possible.

Meanwhile the remainder of the line advanced to positions and united with the French on the left and right. German dead and wounded and freshly made shell hoies marked the path of the American advance. Little in the way of stores, however, was left behind by the Germans. There was one big gun in the woods, scores of machine guns and quantities of ammunition, but it was evident the German command had anticipated a repuise and had removed most of the supplies from the endangered zone. A few of those same machine guns when possible. supplies from the endangered zone. As few of those same machine guns, with the captured ammunition, were used on the Germans to-day.

Tragedy at Quarry Entrance.

The German prisoners who were killed and maimed by their own army's shell had been taken to the rear and were being escorted down into an old quarry, a cave that might house a thousand

within the town were caught napping. The Americans had managed completely to encircle them. German machine guns and trench mortars all pointed to the west and the northwest, but the assailants appeared out of an arc drawn about their rear.

225 Prisoners: Dead Not Counted.

226 Prisoners: Dead Not Counted.

237 Prisoners: Dead Not Counted.

238 Prisoners: Dead Not Counted.

238 Prisoners: Dead Not Counted.

239 O'clock this morning. The Germans, who were nothing more than boys, were thrown into mangled piles by the explosion. Many of them on recovering to the character of the village Gen. Mangin's men pushed forward into the outskirts of Leury and took Crouy, two miles from Solissons on the Laon road.

250 A shell landed exactly at the entrance at the very instant when it was crowded than once, was carried again and south east of the village Gen. Mangin's men pushed forward into the outskirts of Leury and took Crouy, two miles from Solissons on the Laon road.

269 A shell landed exactly at the entrance at the very instant when it was crowded than once, was carried again and south east of the village Gen. Mangin's men pushed forward into the outskirts of Leury and took Crouy, two miles from Solissons on the Laon road.

270 A shell landed exactly at the entrance at the very instant when it was crowded than once, was carried again and south east of the village Gen. Mangin's men pushed forward into the Olavian part of the Olav

town after town passed back and forth before the Germans were definitely pushed back.

Thursday night, when an American detachment, escorted by tanks, entered Juvigny, the German line once more was behind the railroad to the west of the town. There a tremendous struggle began, the Germans employing every faculty to hold their positions not only in front of the Americans, but in front of the French.

as encountered.

For a time it appeared as though the cans are now adept in handling their

Americans prepared to resist a counter attack.

Tons of High Explosives Hurled.

The artillery was instructed to concentrate their fire on Juvigny and positions near by, and for an hour in the afternoon the guns of the Americans, and the French as well, hurled tons of high explosives and shrappel into the high explosives and shrapnel into the be within the German lines, as in fact

A turn in the road brought the dedeep ravine.

No gas shells were sent over, for the french and Americans were confident of its occupation and they did not desire to sergeant and his men. He ordered them

prepare for themselves pools of invisible to halt and they did.

A minute later a marching detachment of thirty Germans appeared, who. line moved forward. Juvigny was be-on seeing the officers had been taken lieved to have been cleared. At least prisoner, unhesitatingly surrendered, four companies of Germans had been The German officers questioned the authority of their captor to take them and

seen no signs of the enemy.

The enemy, however, was there and army to-day sent to the Americans his at other positions as well. The ruins personal congratulations on their galor villages and the hill to the north proved to be big nests of machine. lantry at Juvigny, which, by order of the officer emomanding the American division, will be read wherever possible to the troops, whether in reserve or on the

BRITISH TAKE 2.000 CAPTIVES IN A DAY

Advances Made at All Points in Heavy Fighting.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN PLANDERS Sept. 1 .- Furious fighting was reported from various sections of the battle from o-day. The British advanced every-where and at least 2,000 more prisoners were captured. Peronne, Bouchavesnes Rancourt, Morval and Beaulancourt, all

The German withdrawal from the Lys salient continues. While the British have been gaining ground they also have German artillery continued its ineffective been shattering the efforts of the Gerbeen shattering the efforts of the Ger-mans to recover positions of vital im-portance to them at many points ba-tween the Scarpe and Peronno. On aged and twelve killed. In Cologne and

they asceeded in shaking them. ENEMY ARMS AGAINST TANKS.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 1.—Germany's anti-tank crusade has reached a stage where every ma-chine gunner in a sector where the Entente Allies are using tanks has been supplied with armor piercing bullets to reenforce the anti-tank guns.

int almost directly to the east of the distance of the scale cavalry. The orders go into de-scale cavalry. The orders go into de-scale cavalry thousands of German shells tall regarding the German plans to over-

SOISSONS AND NOYON! CENTRES OF BATTLE

German Resistance Is Focussed Against Vigorous French Attack.

NEW GAINS ARE SMALL

Canal du Nord Marks Present Limits of Advance of Allied Forces.

By GERALD CAMPRELL. pecial Cable Despatch to Tux Sex from the

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 1 .-The week ended with a day of extremely hard fighting north of Solssons and around Novon. For the present these

two districts are centres of enemy re sistance. Since Thursday the Germans have pulled themselves together and have done their utmost to make a stand in front of the three French armies, and the main struggle has concentrated itself n front of these places first because it here that the French attack has be most vigoroua Although the retreat has slackened

almost to a standstill and it is accompanied by fierce counter attacks, the rench made gains in both places. Or the front north of Noyons the Germans have organized their defence in the di-rection of Ham. They have a useful outwork in the Canal du Nord, which approximately marks the present limits of the allied advance.

This outwork was crossed yesterday Noyon, at the same time climbing further up the slope of Mont St. Simon, the pillar of defence on the east. The advance was not great, but it was made in the face of strenuous opposition.

South of the Oise there was another advance, though it was small. Juvigny, which already has changed hands more

As a result of these operations a corner has been rounded off the salient. If these gains look small in comparison with other gains made earlier in the advance we must possess our souls in patience. We have shown in four years of warfare that we possess that strengthen ing virtue to a wholly unexpected degree and the time for exercising it is by no

ATTACK MAY FORCE HERTLING TO RETIRE Austrian Foreign Minister

Also Slated to Go. Special Cable Despatch to Tax Sun, LONDON, Sept. 1.—Reports of the probable retirement of Count von Hert-ling, the German Imperial Chancellor, are beginning to be heard as a result of a violent campaign of the German press Count von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian

in front of the Americans, but in front of the French.

On Friday the Americans were instructed to pound the German lines and to harass them in every manner while to harass them in every manner while the French were bringing up forces on the flanks, but not to make any effort to advance.

The French advanced rapidly, however, and late in the day the Americans were ordered to renew the attack: Again German resistance of great intensity was encountered.

For a time it appeared as though the

Count you Hertling informed Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfurst that con-tinuance of the power of Count you Burian would be considered in Berlin as

The Neues Pester Journal says that the proposed federalization would mean the collapse of the dual empire, in which matter Hungary has something to say, it also says that Hungary has a voice in the matter, since without the consent of that country Austria cannot become rederalized. The newspaper adds that it is high time the Hungarian Govern-ment became interested in the question and saw to it that it was not taken by surprise by an action which will not only prove a catastrophe for the mon-archy but also for Hungary.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

copyright, 1918; all rights reserved LONDON, Sept. 1 -Dr. W. S. Solf. th. German Colonial Secretary, is mention week to Vienna to arrange a final settle ment of the Polish question.

GERMAN CITIES ARE **HEAVILY DAMAGED**

Refugees Say Frankfort and Cologne Suffered Most by

Air Raids. pecial Cable Despatch to Tan Sus and the

Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- This information was received to-day from the "Rhine

In the air raid in Colonge, August 2 numerous sectors the Germans have elsewhere considerable damage has bee dashed themselves against the firm done by the Germans' own shell fire. In conversation with the refugees with the refug In conversation with the refugees wh fied during the raids enlightening lan guage was used about the dreaded Brit ish airmen and will not bear printing

However, it is no longer rare to hear the Germans grumbling; "Why did we ever raid London and Parls" The person who gave this information said that the 1920 class in Germany is now being sent to the west front, some times after only four weeks training. The recruits are not bad material, though they make a poor impression when firs seen, especially in their ragged civilian clothes. They are mostly sent to be ser-twiched in with the men of the older classes, and the weak point about them is that if the pressure on the German front can be maintained steadily these young recruits will never have time to become a source of strength, but rather

Literally thousands of German shells had been ploughing the field, but little interference was afforded to the thin lines that closed about the place. Heavy must be fought along the same lines as clouds had appeared and just about nightfall the only aviation that was effective was that of the Ailies, and that conity for the purpose of recording the movements of the troops.

The communication says the tanks are lines as if they were great armored cavalry. The document says that whenever components of the Ailies, and that manders believe the Ailies will be a weakness.

The communication says the tanks are lines as if they were great armored cavalry. The document says that whenever components of the Ailies, and that manders believe the Ailies will use tanks in Germany may derelop into a real debacle, but only if the pressure on all fronts, including the air front, is personal to the visibility grew worse and a sole guins day and night to protect the light artillery at all costs.

THE Greenbrier

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New York Booking Office, Plaza Hotel

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.-The official statements of to-day on the fighting on the western front follow:

BRITISH (NIGHT)-Australian troops captured Peronne this After beating off the enemy's counter attacks at Mont St. Quentin

yesterday evening the Australians at 5:30 this morning renewed their advance in conjunction with English troops on their left. At an early hour the attacking Australians had stormed the German positions west and north of Peronne, and pressing on, while fierce fighting was still taking place among the ruined streets and buildings, carried the eastern suburbs of the town.

The Australians hold Peronne, Flamicourt and St. Denis, and have made important progress on the spurs east and northeast of

On the Australians' left London troops, attacking southeast of Combles, have taken Bouchavesnes and Rancourt, with the high ground overlooking these villages, and have reached the western outskirts of St. Pierre-Vaast Wood.

In the course of this successful attack, in which stiff opposition was met and overcome by both English and Australians, over 2,000 prisoners and a few guns were taken.

On the remainder of the battle front there were successful minor operations at a number of points south of the Arras-Cambrai road. Our troops have driven the enemy from the high ground at Morval and captured Beaulencourt and the ridge east of Rancourt and Fremicourt. We are pressing the enemy hard in Le Transloy and have completed the capture of Bullecourt and Lendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt. Several hundred prisoners were taken in these different

An enemy counter attack launched against the new positions gained by the Canadians this morning north of Hendecourt was re-

Our patrols have pushed forward slightly in the Lens sector. On the Lys front our progress continues. We have reached Doulieu, Le Verrier and Steenwerck and are closely engaged with the enemy about Neuve Eglise and Wulverghen.

BRITISH (DAY)-The enemy repeatedly counter attacked our new positions at Mont St. Quentin yesterday evening and was repulsed each occasion after severe fighting, leaving prisoners in our hands. We have made progress in the direction of Le Transloy, and during the night cleared the enemy from the villages of Longatte and

Ecoust St. Mein, taking 100 prisoners. North of the Arras-Cambrai road more than fifty prisoners were captured by us in a successful minor operation east of Haucourt. In the Lys sector our advance is continuing. Our troops have

rossed the Lawe River and are approaching La Bassee-Estaires road. FRENCH (NIGHT)-During the day there was great artillery activity in the Somme region and along the Canal du Nord.

North of the Ailette we have taken foot in the wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau; south of the river we captured the village of Crecy-au-Mont. Eight enemy airplanes were brought down or fell in a damaged condition. From a low altitude our bombing airplanes dropped twenty-

three tons of projectiles to-day on enemy concentrations and convoys in the region of Vauxaillon, Neuville-sur-Margival, Laffaux and Manteuil-la-Fosse (all northeast of Soissons). Thousands of cartridges were fired in the same regions on enemy troops. FRENCH (DAY)-The actions continued during the night.

French infantry units crossed the Somme Canal east of Epenancourt. Further south French troops captured Rouy-le-Petit. We took 250 prisoners. In the region north of Soissons the French captured Leury and

conquered several centres of resistance which were strongly held by the enemy. One thousand prisoners remained in our hands. GERMAN (NIGHT)-Fighting is proceeding between the Scarpe and the Somme. British attacks here in the main failed. At isolated places they pressed back our lines toward the east.

Between the Oise and the Aisne French partial attacks were GERMAN (DAY)-Between Ypres and La Bassee we shortened our front by giving up the salient which projected toward Hazebrouck. thereby relinquishing Kemmel to the enemy. The German move-

ments which had been carried out a few days ago were unnoticed by The British advanced yesterday with strong forces against our old lines. Our mixed detachments, which had been left behind in the forefield of the new positions, are in fighting touch with them. The enemy occupied Kemmel and followed up beyond Bailleul and

Neuf Berquin and across the River Lawe. On the Arras-Cambrai road British infantry attacks collapsed before our positions. Strong enemy attacks between Hendecourt and Vaulx-Vraucourt, which were renewed several times until evening, broke down. After fluctuating fighting Bullecourt and Ecoust-St.

Mein remained in the hands of the enemy. Between Morval and Peronne English and Australian divisions attacked after violent artillery preparation. Near Morval and southwest of Rancourt they were repulsed. Bouchavesnes was held by counter attacks. Further south our line at the conclusion of fighting ran to the Bouchavesnes-Peronne road.

Enemy attempts to cross the Somme near Brie and St. Christ were frustrated.

Between the Somme and the Oise the French launched strong attacks against our cana; positrons and the Massif, northeast of Noyon. French divisions which advanced in the evening on both sides of Nesle were arrested by our counter attack.

Toward noon, betwen Beaulieu and Morlincourt attacks carried out in unison broke down with heavy losses to the enemy. In the evening the attack, which again was launched, consisted of separate thrusts and was everywhere repulsed. Strong enemy forces, which advanced north of Varesnes and across the Oise near Bretigny, were thrown back.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the infantry battle commenced again yesterday evening after strong artillery fire. Immediately south of the Oise the enemy was unable to advance owing to our artillery and machine gun fire. On both sides of Champs the enemy advanced from the lowlands of the Ailette in force, but the old situation was restored by a counter attack.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the enemy started forward with strong forces for a united attack. East of Juvigny the enemy pressed forward as far as Terny

Sorny. There local reserves brought him to a standstill. Several times repeated enemy attacks extending in a southerly direction as far as the Alsne were shattered before our lines.

MT. ST. QUENTIN WON BY INFERIOR FORCE

Australians Who Scaled Northern Face Took Two Prisoners for Each Man.

RIVER CROSSED BY NIGHT

Attack Was Begun Soon After Dawn and Hill Had Fallen by 7:40 o'Clock.

By PERRY ROBINSON. pecial Cable Despatch to Tan Bun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE Aug. 31 (delayed).—There has been no smarter operation in this battle than the capture of Mont St. Quentin. It is naturally as strong a position as can be found on the western front, with a dominating outlook over all the surrounding country. There is a dense wood on its southeastern slopes and its frost and left flank are protected by the wide marshy junction of the Tortille and Somme rivers, while its right flank is

mer stream.

It is incredible that the enemy could have intended that we should capture the position. In fact it was garrisoned by not less than 1,500 men, which in itself is evidence of the Germans' determination. ination to hold it, apart from its nmense strategical value as the key to

covered by the winding valley of the for

he whole Peronne area.

The attack was made by a comparaively small force of Australians and prisoners taken was greater than the total attacking force. One party of less than 300 men which attacked on the northern face of the hill actually took 650 prisoners; the total casualties of the hole force engaged were less than 100.

Somme Bridged Under Fire.

At mid day on Thursday we practi-cally was in possession of all the south-ern river bank, although the Germans hed the bridgehead at the Omiecourt peninsula, opposite Clery, until the after-noon. In the evening and night of Thursday the Australian engineers placed bridges over the canal at more than one point despite continuous ma-chine gunfire and rifle sniping, and early on Friday morning patrols pushed across the canal and tried to find a passage through the swamps and lagoons in the alley beyond.

In this they failed; in the whole two niles or so of the river valley facing Peronne no practicable path for troops across the morasses could be found. By this time, however, the Omiecour, reninsula further west had been cleared of Germans and the vladuct across the river at Clery was at our disposal. river at Clery was at our disposal.

So on Friday morning it was decided to put a force across the river by that route for an advance against Mont St. Quentin from the west and north. By 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon they came into contact with the German advanced positions northeast of Clery and sharp fighting went on all the afternoon and night, but a half hour before midnight the Australians had cleared all the ground up to a north and south line 1,500 yards east of the centre of the village and on the left they were in touch with other Australians advancing from the direction of Haut Allaines. Up to this time 50 prisoners and 14 machine guns had been taken.

How the Hill Was Won. That was the position Saturday morning when part of the force engaged in the advance up to that time was left to take care of Clery, and its place was taken by other troops, which crossed the river by new bridges thrown over during the night. The attack started at 5 certains and the started at 5 certains and the started at 5 certains. o'clock Saturday morning. There was no formal barrage, but the guns were concentrated on one point of resistance

fter another. While in the centre the troops attacked tue eastward against the face of Mant St. Quentin, others on the right cut be-ween the hill and Peronne, striking the rench system which runs from the hill oward Anvil Wood, while those on the off swung around north of the crossing of the Bouchavesnes road at Feuille-court, descending the bill from that

The enemy was not surprised, or he certainly ought not to have been, be-cause documents found on a captured derman officer—which he tried hard to destroy—include a divisional order inorming the troops there that such and uch Australian troops were opposite, nd they were "storm troops" the jermans were warned they must be prepared for an attack.

Won by Flank Attack.

At first the Germans fought with de-ermination; they had an enormous number of machine guns and the Ausralians have not counted yet the num per which they captured. But appar-ently an attack from the north was not looked for: the Germans had expected to cope with a frontal attack only. It was on this northern side that the It was on this northern side that the collapse came first and was most complete. Here it was that the 300 men captured 650. The troops in the centre at the same time got 250 and many were taken on the right also. All three units engaged reached their final objectives and the hill was ours by 7.40 A. M.

The whole of the river bank was almost literally lined with machine. almost literally lined with machine guns, and all the preceding night and on Saturday morning there was a co stant fusilade across the river searching the marsh and valley. The Germans also heavily shelled during the night what they supposed to be our position especially using gas shells, yet at the time that I saw the Australians two hours after the attack had been completed the total casualties in all units, including most of the slightly wounded,

vere only about eighty. Artillery Fire Is Heavy.

From the southern bank of the river looking north to Flaucourt, where the ground dips down into the valley, the view of the scene of the operations was very interesting. German shells burst at intervals on Mont St. Quentin, but with much greater persistence about Blaches, on our right, whence the enemy presumably expected that the capture of Mont. St. Quentin would be followed by a frontal attack on Peronne. Both Blaches and La Malsonette were

mere cauldron of smoke while now and again the Germans would search the roads back to Flaucourt, Herbecourt, Assevillers and Barleux with sudden Assevilers and Barleux with sudden whirlwind bursts of artillery fire. Mont St. Quentin itself was very plainly in view in the clear air, and the well rounded wooded hills about Peronne, from where and all along the dark ridge on the further bank from La Chappelette toward Le Mesnil and Brie great jets of black smoke flung up against th

Downed in Constantinople Raid. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- A Turkish official communication received here reports that an airplane was brought down in flames during a raid on Constantinople last Tuesday. It says the captain of the machine, a British officer, was recorded and made prisoner. ded and made prisoner.

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